UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/805,047	03/14/2001	Tadashi Ohashi	1341.1089/JDH	1660

21171   7590   06/05/2006

STAAS & HALSEY LLP
SUITE 700
1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

EXAMINER
BARQADLE, YASIN M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2153	

DATE MAILED: 06/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>08 March 2006</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1,3-12 and 14-27</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some *   c) ☐ None of:

   1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in

37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is

eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e)

has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to

37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on March 08, 2006 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

2.   The amendment filed on March 08, 2006 has been fully considered but are moot in view

of the new grounds of rejection.

- Claims 1, 3-12, and 14-27 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1-3,12-14 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Yasue (U.S. Patent Number 6,289,345 in view of Nickum (WO 01/15014 A2) and further in

view of Tripp et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,516,337). Yasue discloses design information management system having a bulk data server and a metadata server. Yasue shows,

In referring to claims 1, 12 and 27, although Yasue shows substantial features of the claimed invention, including

- A transmitting unit that transmits an abstract and storage location information of design/manufacturing information registered in said web servers, to an index server during an idle time of the web servers:

  "Each workstation 30 which accesses design data has a component constitution information definition processing means 31 which defines the designed components or devices constitution information, i.e., what subparts each device or component is constructed from. An object information/attribute information definition processor 32 defines the designed object's information and associated attribute information. A model data import processor 33 imports/transfers designed model data from the workstation 30 to the bulk server 20." (Yasue, col. 5, lines 27-36)

  Yasue, Fig. **3B** shows the abstract and storage location information (metadata) that is transmitted to the index server (Yasue, Fig. **1**, element **10**).

- An automatic registering unit that automatically registers an abstract and storage location information transmitted from said web servers by said transmitting unit, into said index server:

"During implementing/updating of the model data, management information is registered by the metaserver, and model data is stored in the bulk servers." (Yasue, abstract, lines 14-17);

wherein said transmitting unit is a register processing agent that transmits an abstract generating unit for generating an abstract from a text sentence of the design/manufacturing information and transmitting the abstract and storage location information of the design/manufacturing information: (*Yasue teaches a program that accesses constitutional information relating to the devices and components. Based on the information of storage locations in an attribute information stored in a metadata server, new or updated model data is imported by the program. Based on the information of storage locations in the attribute information, model data is extracted by the program from the appropriate bulk server and*

transferred to a requesting workstation (col. 3, lines 1-22) Furthermore, Yasue teaches

definition means for creating and storing a management information on a metaserver

including constitutional information relating to devices and components defined in the model

data and attribute information indicating model data storage sites for objects related to the

devices and components defined in metadata and registered in the metaserver 1 (col. 3, lines

1-22 and col. 5, lines 27-47 and col. 6, lines 16-35)); and

> *the index server, comprising*

a registration accept processing agent to carry out a registration acceptance processing,

wherein the registration accept agent has an overview index register that stores information

relating to a registered documents in a repository (See above code *col. 5, lines 27-47 and col.*

6, lines 16-35;   an ontology restructuring unit that restructures a consistency of the

ontology of a hierarchical structure "FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the present invention.

Component constitution information 12, stored in the metadatabase 11, indicates what other

components are in a particular device and component. For example, using a tree structure, it

can be seen that device A comprises components a1, a2, a3, and that component a1

comprises components a11, a12, while component a2 comprises components a21, a22. The

term "device" typically refers to the top level structure in any particular

diagram/drawing/figure, while the term "component" typically refers to the subparts of a

device or component (Col. 5, lines 1-26 and col. 5. lines 65 to col. 6, line 12 see also fig. 2

and 4).

Yasue does not show using an idle time of the web servers. Nonetheless this feature is well

known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by

Yasue as evidenced by Nickum.

In analogous art, Nickum discloses a website abstract generating server. Nickum shows

updating site abstract information during and idle time of a server: "It may be preferable

generate and update representations during idle times of the server information handling

system so as not to affect the performance of the system " (Nickum, page 8, lines 29-31).

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the

desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Yasue so as to use the idle time of the

server to update abstract and location information, such as taught by Nickum, for the

advantage of displaying representation of graphic images and performing update

representation during idle times of a server information handling system so as not to affect

the performance of the system. Thereby increasing the efficiency of the system (Nickum,

page 8, lines 23-31).

Yasue and Nickum do not show posting a web server information is registered into an index s

erver. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious

modification to the system disclosed by Yasue and Nickum as evidenced by Tripp.

In analogous art, Tripp whose invention is about a method and system for generating and

updating an index or catalog of object references for data distributed within a network such

as the Internet, discloses "(33) the agent 204 verifies that the agent program is current and

that the site index matches the last update received and successfully added to the central

index on the central server 202 After verification and updating of the agent 204 if required,

the agent checks the site for new, modified or deleted files. The new or modified files are

indexed and the information added to or deleted from the site index or a list of additions and

deletions transactions are created." (Col. 17, lines 65 to col. 18, line 6 and col. 18, lines 38-

55). Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily

recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Yasue and Nickum for

the advantage of keeping indexed information current so that an up-to-date index is provided

for performing searches, and to allow conceptual information to be utilized in generating the

index to make search results more meaningful.

In referring to claims 3 and 14,

- An abstract generating unit that generates an abstract of the design/manufacturing
  information:

  Yasue, 5, lines 27-47 and col. 6, lines 16-35) (see full quote above)

- A storage location information generating unit that generates storage location information
  showing a storage location of the design/manufacturing information; an information
  transmitting unit that transmits an abstract generated by said abstract generating unit and
  storage location information generated by said storage location information generating
  unit respectively, to said index server during an idle time of said web servers:

  Yasue, Fig. **3B** shows the abstract and storage location information (metadata) that is
  transmitted to the index server (Yasue, Fig. **1**, element **10**).

4.   Claims 1-3, 5-14, 16-22 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Hazama et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,539,399, hereinafter "Hazama") in view of Nickum

(WO 01/15014 A2. Hazama discloses stand-alone data management system for facilitating sheet

metal part production. Hazama shows,

In referring to claims 1, 12, and 27, although Hazam shows substantial features of the

claimed invention, including

- A transmitting unit that transmits an abstract and storage location information of
  design/manufacturing information registered in said web servers, to an index server
  during an idle time of the web servers, and an automatic registering unit that
  automatically registers an abstract and storage location information transmitted from said
  web servers by said transmitting unit, into said index server:

  *"The useful information originates from the files created by the CAM process 20. When
  the user saves data files to the database 42, the information is removed from the files and*

stored in the index in binary format." (Hazama, col. 6, lines 16-20 and col. 9, lines 40-67)

"*the index 64 may also store the names and the locations of the various files related to each part.*" (Hazama, col. 6, lines 52-53 and col. 9, lines 40-67)

wherein said transmitting unit is a register processing agent that transmits an abstract generating unit for generating an abstract from a text sentence of the design/manufacturing information and transmitting the abstract and storage location information of the design/manufacturing information:

"*The index 64 is a file that facilitates displaying all of the sheet metal parts in the database 42 in addition to other useful information. Thus, the index 64 includes a data structure for each part that stores a virtual folder hierarchy as well as useful information related to the part.*" (Hazama, col. 6, lines 2-6 and col. 9, lines 40-67).

the index server, comprising   *a*

registration accept processing agent to carry out a registration acceptance processing, wherein the registration accept agent has an overview index register that stores information relating to a registered documents in a repository (Hazama, col. 6, lines 16-20 and col. 9, lines 40-67);

an ontology restructuring unit that restructures a consistency of the ontology of a hierarchical structure " "*According to a preferred embodiment, the medium also stores an index that includes a virtual folder hierarchy that is updated after every successful operation. The index may include useful information associated with each identifier.*" (Hazama, col. 3, lines 3-6).

Hazama does not show using an idle time of the web servers. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Hazama as evidenced by Nickum.

In analogous art, Nickum discloses a website abstract generating server. Nickum shows updating site abstract information during and idle time of a server: Nickum, page 8, lines 29-31 (see full quote above) Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Hazama so as to use the idle time of the server to update abstract and location

information, such as taught by Nickum, in order to efficiently register the information in a manner that doesn't affect the performance of the system

In referring to claims 3 and 14,

- An abstract generating unit that generates an abstract of the design/manufacturing information:

  Hazama, col. 6, lines 16-20 (see full quote above)

- A storage location information generating unit that generates storage location information showing a storage location of the design/manufacturing information:

  Hazama, col. 6, lines 52-53 (see full quote above); a system that stores location information inherently implies a means for generating said location information.

- An information transmitting unit that transmits an abstract generated by said abstract generating unit and storage location information generated by said storage location information generating unit respectively, to said index server during an idle time of said web servers:

  Hazama, col. 6, lines 16-20 (see full quote above)

In referring to claims 5 and 16, Hazama in view of Nickuma shows,

- Said storage location information generating unit generates URLs as addresses of said web servers on the Internet:

  "According to a preferred embodiment, additional servers may be located remotely from the network. For example, the user may access the other servers via the Internet. If the user would like to access the remote server through the Internet, the user can simply type in the IP address of the server and the client will then connect to the server, thus giving the client access to all of the data on that server. ... Any servers connected via the Internet are viewed as web pages." (Hazama, col. 10, lines 18-28)

In referring to claims 6 and 17, Hazama in view of Nickuma shows

- A first repository that stores an abstract generated by said abstract generating unit and storage location information generated by said storage location information generating unit, and transmits the abstract and the storage location information stored in the first repository to said index server during an idle time of said web servers:

  Hazama, col. 6, lines 16-20 (see full quote above), A system that removes abstract data from data files and stores it in an index server inherently implies the data is stored in a first repository before transmission to said index server

In referring to claims 7 and 18, Hazama in view of Nickuma shows

- Said automatic registering unit is a registration accept processing agent that automatically registers the abstract and the storage location information transmitted from said web servers by said transmitting unit, to said index server:

  Hazama, col. 6, lines 2-6 (see full quote above)

In referring to claim 8, Hazama in view of Nickuma shows

- A second repository that stores an abstract and storage location information that have been transmitted from said transmitting unit:

  An index server that stores abstract and storage location information inherently implies a repository to store the data

- A storage unit that stores the abstract and the storage location information into the second repository during an idle time of said index server:

  It is inherently implied in an index server that stores abstract and storage location information into a repository that the storage would be performed when the index server's CPU is not busy

- An ontology restructuring unit that restructures the consistency of the ontology of a hierarchical structure relating to the design/manufacturing information and a posting unit that posts to said web servers a message that an abstract and storage location information of the design/manufacturing information have been stored in said second repository:

"According to a preferred embodiment, the medium also stores an index that includes a virtual folder hierarchy that is updated after every successful operation. The index may include useful information associated with each identifier." (Hazama, col. 3, lines 3-6)

In referring to claims 9 and 20, Hazama in view of Nickuma shows,

- The abstract and the storage location information of the design/manufacturing information are transferred between said first repository and said second repository by inter-repository communications:

  The transmission of abstract and storage location information from one computer to another inherently implies inter-repository communications

In referring to claims 10 and 21, Hazama in view of Nickuma shows,

- An overview unit that has a bird's-eye view of the design/manufacturing information based on an abstract and storage location information of the design/manufacturing information registered in said index server:

  Hazama, Fig. **8** *"shows an exemplary screen of a stand alone manager, according to an aspect of the present invention"* (Hazama, col. 3, lines 66-67), The stand alone manager has a bird's-eye view of the design/manufacturing information based on abstract and storage location information of the design/manufacturing information registered in said index server.

In referring to claims 11 and 22.

- A retrieving unit that retrieves design/manufacturing information based on an abstract and storage location information of the design/manufacturing information registered in said index server:

  Hazama, Fig. **8** shows the index servers listings and the ability to retrieve the data from the other server

In referring to claim 14, Hazama in view of Nickuma shows,

- An abstract generation step of generating an abstract of the design/manufacturing information:

  Hazama, col. 6, lines 16-20 (see full quote above)

- A storage location information generation step of generating storage location information that shows a storage location of the design/manufacturing information:

  Hazama, col. 6, lines 52-53 (see full quote above); a system that stores location information inherently implies a means for generating said location information.

- An information transmission step of transmitting an abstract generated at the abstract generation step and storage location information generated at the storage location information generation step, to said index server during an idle time of said web server:

  Hazama, col. 6, lines 16-20 (see full quote above)

In referring to claim 16, Hazama in view of Nickuma shows,

- The storage location information generation step is for generating URLs as addresses of said web servers on the Internet:

  Hazama, col. 10, lines 18-28 (see full quote above), in a system where servers are viewed as web pages it is inherently implied that the links to said servers are URLs.

In referring to claim 19, Hazama in view of Nickuma shows,

- A storage step of storing an abstract and storage location information of the design/manufacturing information into a second repository during an idle time of said index server:

  It is inherently implied in an index server that stores abstract and storage location information into a repository that the storage would be performed when the index server's CPU is not busy

Claims 4, 15 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yasue in view of Copperman el al. (U.S. Patent Number, 6,711,585, hereinafter "Copperman"). Although Yasue shows substantial features of the claimed invention, including the system of claims 3 and 14 (see 102 rejections above), Yasue does not show converting the abstract data into an XML format. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Yasue as evidenced by Copperman.

In analogous art, Copperman discloses system and method for implementing a knowledge management system. Copperman shows said abstract generating unit converts the design/manufacturing information into a text, and then converts this text into an XML format, thereby to generate an abstract of the text and the XML format: *"As shown in step 906, the next step is to convert the documents into XML marked text as described above in the portion of the document that addressed auto contextualization."* (Copperman, col. 24, lines 58-61)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Yasue so as to convert the abstract data to XML, such as taught by Copperman, in order to store and retrieve the data in an orderly manner.

As per claim 26, this claim has similar limitations as claim 1, 27 and 15 combined therefore it is rejected with the same rationale.

5.   Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yasue in view of Govindarajan et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,208,659, hereinafter "Govindarajan") and further in view of Tripp Govindarajan).   Yasue shows substantial features of the claimed invention including:

- A transmission step of transmitting an abstract and storage location information of design/manufacturing information registered in said web servers, to an index server during an idle time of said web servers:

  Yasue, col. 5, lines 27-36 (see full quote above)

Yasue, Fig. **3B** shows the abstract and storage location information (metadata) that is transmitted to the index server (Yasue, Fig. **1**, element **10**).

- An automatic registration step of automatically registering an abstract and storage location information transmitted from web servers by said transmitting unit, into said index server:

wherein said transmitting unit is a register processing agent that transmits an abstract generating unit for generating an abstract from a text sentence of the design/manufacturing information and transmitting the abstract and storage location information of the design/manufacturing information: (*Yasue teaches a program that accesses constitutional information relating to the devices and components. Based on the information of storage locations in an attribute information stored in a metadata server, new or updated model data is imported by the program. Based on the information of storage locations in the attribute information, model data is extracted by the program from the appropriate bulk server and transferred to a requesting workstation (col. 3, lines 1-22) Furthermore, Yasue teaches definition means for creating and storing a management information on a metaserver including constitutional information relating to devices and components defined in the model data and attribute information indicating model data storage sites for objects related to the devices and components defined in metadata and registered in the metaserver 1 col. 5, lines 27-47 and col. 6, lines 16-35).*

However, Yasue does not show the information retrieving method is automatically carried out when registered information is dropped onto a registration icon prepared at the registration side. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Yasue as evidenced by Govindarajan.

In analogous art, Govindarajan discloses data processing system and method for providing personal information in a communication network. Govindarajan shows the information retrieving method is automatically carried out when registered information is dropped onto a registration icon prepared at the registration side: *"After the user "drag and drops" the document onto the inactive icon, the web card database/server determines whether the user desires to store the message to be forwarded at a later time in a step 1206."* (Govindarajan, col. 17, lines 17-20)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Yasue so as to use graphical icons to carry out the retrieval of data, such as taught by Govindarajan, in order to utilize an intuitive interface.

Yasue and Govindarajan do not show posting a web server information is registered into an index server. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Yasue and Govindarajan as evidenced by Tripp.

In analogous art, Tripp whose invention is about a method and system for generating and updating an index or catalog of object references for data distributed within a network such as the Internet, discloses "(33) the agent 204 verifies that the agent program is current and that the site index matches the last update received and successfully added to the central index on the central server 202 After verification and updating of the agent 204 if required, the agent checks the site for new, modified or deleted files. The new or modified files are indexed and the information added to or deleted from the site index or a list of additions and deletions transactions are created." (Col. 17, lines 65 to col. 18, line 6 and col. 18, lines 38-55). Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Yasue and Govindarajan for the advantage of keeping indexed information current so that an up-to-date index is provided for performing searches, and to allow conceptual information to be utilized in generating the index to make search results more meaningful.

6.   Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yasue in view of

Tanaka (U.S. Patent Number 5,732,264, hereinafter "Tanaka") and further in view of Tripp (U.S.

Patent Number 6,516,337). Yasue shows substantial features of the claimed invention including:

- A transmission step of transmitting an abstract and storage location information of design/manufacturing information registered in said web servers, to an index server during an idle time of said web servers:

  Yasue, col. 5, lines 27-36 (see full quote above)

  Yasue, Fig. 3B shows the abstract and storage location information (metadata) that is transmitted to the index server (Yasue, Fig. 1, element 10).

- An automatic registration step of automatically registering an abstract and storage location information transmitted from web servers by said transmitting unit, into said index server:

  Yasue, abstract, lines 14-17 (see full quote above)

- Registered design/manufacturing information is managed in a repository based on a given drawing number system:

  "The location information of the model data and constitution information regarding the model data (single stage/multi-stage component constitution, object drawing number, and the like) are stored in the metadatabase 11 on the common metaserver 10." (Yasue, col. 4, lines 32-36),

  wherein said transmitting unit is a register processing agent that transmits an abstract generating unit for generating an abstract from a text sentence of the design/manufacturing information and transmitting the abstract and storage location information of the design/manufacturing information: (*Yasue teaches a program that accesses constitutional information relating to the devices and components. Based on the information of storage locations in an attribute information stored in a metadata server, new or updated model data is imported by the program. Based on the information of storage locations in the attribute information, model data is extracted by the program from the appropriate bulk server and transferred to a requesting workstation (col. 3, lines 1-22) Furthermore, Yasue teaches definition means for creating and storing a*

management information on a metaserver including constitutional information relating to devices and components defined in the model data and attribute information indicating model data storage sites for objects related to the devices and components defined in metadata and registered in the metaserver 1 col. 5, lines 27-47 and col. 6, lines 16-35).

However, Yasue is silent as to how the system handles the data when there is no suitable drawing number given. Yasue does not show generating a drawing number from a drawing number or an abstract in a higher-order system if no drawing number exists. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Yasue as evidenced by Tanaka.

In analogous art, Tanaka discloses an information management system and method for managing, processing storing and displaying attribute information of object information. Tanaka shows generating a drawing number from a drawing number or an abstract in a higher-order system: *"Further, when object information is a drawing, drawing numbers are assigned by hierarchical classification codes such as a section, a subsection, a class, a subclass, etc. on the basis of purposes or functions as attribute information, and content of the classification codes is sequentially displayed hierarchically by the display and processing device to select and query the drawing. The drawing numbers are properly and uniformly used without much trouble."* (Tanaka, col. 10, lines 32-39)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Yasue so as to generate a drawing number from a drawing number or an abstract in a higher-order system if no drawing number exists, such as taught by Tanaka, in order to number the drawings in a logical and predictable manner.

Yasue and Tanaka do not show posting a web server information is registered into an index server. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Yasue and Tanaka as evidenced by Tripp.

In analogous art, Tripp whose invention is about a method and system for generating and updating an index or catalog of object references for data distributed within a network such

as the Internet, discloses "(33) the agent 204 verifies that the agent program is current and that the site index matches the last update received and successfully added to the central index on the central server 202 After verification and updating of the agent 204 if required, the agent checks the site for new, modified or deleted files. The new or modified files are indexed and the information added to or deleted from the site index or a list of additions and deletions transactions are created." (Col. 17, lines 65 to col. 18, line 6 and col. 18, lines 38-55). Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Yasue and Tanaka for the advantage of keeping indexed information current so that an up-to-date index is provided for performing searches, and to allow conceptual information to be utilized in generating the index to make search results more meaningful.

7.   Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yasue in view of Nickum in further view of Tanaka and Tripp and in further view of Yuen (U.S. Patent Number 5,423,033, hereinafter "Yuen'"). Although Yasue in view of Nickum and further in view of Tanaka show substantial features of the claimed invention, they do not show selecting reports from a menu of the drawing number system. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Yasue in view of Nickum and further in view of Tanaka as evidenced by Yuen. In analogous art, Yuen discloses report generation system and method. Yuen shows: a system and method of generating a secondary report containing detailed information concerning a specific data element of a primary report. To generate the secondary report, the user first selects a data element on the on-screen primary report using either a mouse or a keyboard. The user then activates a command by either selecting

from a menu, typing a command keystroke, or clicking the mouse. (Yuen, col. 2, lines 5-14).

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the

desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Yasue in view of Nickum and further in

view of Tanaka so as to select secondary reports from a menu, such as taught by Yuen, in order

to permit "a user to easily generate a secondary report containing more detailed information

concerning a specific data element of an on-screen primary report, without having to provide

additional report parameters. " (Yuen, col. 1, line 66 - col. 2, line 2).

Conclusion

The prior made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Yasin Barqadle whose telephone number is 571-272-3947. The examiner

can normally be reached on 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Glenn Burgess can be reached on 571-272-3949. The fax phone numbers for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9306 for regular

communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

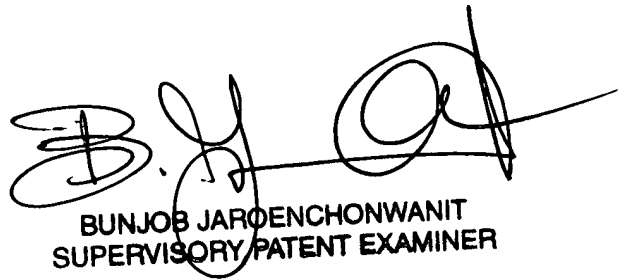should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained form the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either private PAIR or public PAIR system. Status information for

unpublished applications is available through private PAIR only. For more information about the

PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private

PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

YB

Art Unit 2153

BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER